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TORTURE PRISON ECHOES WAILINGS OF HANGING MEN

Suspects in Korea Reported Strung Up by Thumbs and Toes; Beaten While Hanging

SEOUL, Sept. 7.—At Namsan, the mountain on whose sides the headquarters of the governor general of Korea is situated, there are two small buildings, one frame and the other brick, near the headquarters of the gendarmerie.

A prisoner under suspicion is first put into a solitary cell in the frame building on scant rations. There in winter the cold is severe, for the building is unheated. Most of the prisoners accused of conspiring against the governor general were arrested last fall and winter.

In the brick building is what is described as the torture chamber. There the "examinations" are conducted, usually at night.

Hung Up By Thumbs
The most common torture is that of hanging up by the thumbs, according to those said to be conversant with the facts. The prisoner, on being brought into the torture chamber, is stripped naked. His left arm is passed behind his back, palm and fingers upward, resting on his right shoulder blade. His right arm is put up, his hand extended, palm outward, and fingers down over his right shoulderblade. A strong string is fastened around the left thumb, over which there is a case of some kind to keep the strings from cutting the flesh. In the same manner the right thumb is tied to the same string, after which the two thumbs are drawn together.

To this string holding the thumbs there is fastened a rope that extends through a pulley in the ceiling, through another pulley in a side wall and then down to a hook on the side wall.

The "examiner" thus ties up a prisoner who has refused to give such testimony as is desired, goes to the rope and jerks it through the pulleys, and up the victim goes.

Says Hanging Men are Lashed
This leaves the prisoner suspended, his tips barely above the floor, every muscle of his body in racking strain. He is then beaten on the back, stomach and on his sides, the instrument being a sort of frayed rattan switch. The switching does not always bring the blood upon a tough skin, but, as it is described, every blow seems to cut deep into the flesh.

Some who have experienced this method of judicial execution have said that they have seen by the clock on the wall that they were kept hanging more than an hour before they became unconscious under the agony.

At times the examiners would ask them to confess. If there was no answer a lighted cigarette was touched to the flesh to see if the prisoner was conscious. If unconscious the prisoner was dropped and cold water thrown on him until he was brought to.

This portion of the "exercises" was conducted by a Japanese physician. Reports Being "Thrice Killed"
"I was killed and brought back to life three times," declared one of the prisoners in open court, describing the impressions made on him by this method of procedure.

While the prisoner is in the midst of this torture a long statement is written out, which is said to be the man's "confession." The next day the statement is read to him and his assent demanded.

You said yesterday," the examiner declares. The prisoner pronounced the written statements false—things he never could have dreamed of. He gives testimony to prove his oral statements, such as he had heard all at the time or away from the place. No alibis are permitted.

The examiner hits him on the ears. Men have said they had been unable to hear for weeks. Maybe the prisoner is kicked in the stomach and carried out unconscious. Perhaps he is in the physician's hands for a week. He is taken back and told that several others have been killed and that the same fate will be his if he does not confess to the lies set down in the "confession" prepared for him.

Burned and Then "Iced."
With some this threat is sufficient. If one replies that he cannot lie, the captors tie his thumbs behind his back as before, stand him crouched under a shelf about four and a half feet from the floor, on his tiptoes, his heels touching the wall behind him, the cord from his thumbs being fastened to the wall to hold him in position. He cannot move.

Hot irons are held in front of him till he feels as if his flesh is being burned to a crisp; he is told that he is to be burned if he does not say "yes" to what has been written for him. He denies. Then suddenly they apply ice to his limbs and he thinks he is burned.

"I was fried with hot irons," testified one of the men on the stand. Not many of the prisoners had opportunity to wedge in much description of their experiences. The court wanted to hear nothing on this subject.

This "frying" usually does the work. Under conviction that his body is being consumed by fire the prisoner.

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PRINCE HENRY WANTS RETAKE YACHT PRIZES

Calls Meeting to Bring Out Large Number German Challengers for Race

BERLIN, September 7.—Prince Henry of Prussia has taken the initiative in regard to German participation in the German-American "sonder-class" yacht races, which were won by the American boats at Kiel last year and which are to be repeated at Marblehead in 1913. At a meeting of yachtsmen called by him, steps to bring out a large field of German challengers were taken.

The desirability of sending over three types of boat, one for light winds, one for moderate breezes and one for heavy weather, was recognized, and yachtsmen planning to order new yachts for the international struggle were asked to communicate with the Sonder-Class committee of the Imperial Yacht club, so that the new craft should be divided as evenly as possible among the three classes.

Slight hopes for success are entertained, as the German designers have not so far produced a single boat markedly superior to those defeated last year, while American progress is taken for granted.

An imposing list of army generals has been detailed to participate in the naval maneuvers in the North Sea this autumn aboard the battle fleet. They are headed by Field-Marshal von der Goltz, reorganizer of the Turkish army and Germany's first strategist, who, it is generally assumed, would command the German forces if war were to break out; and include Gen. von Moltke, chief of the German general staff; Gen. von Heeringer, minister of war; Gen. Modra, chief of the Engineer Corps and Inspector general of fortifications; Gen. Gallwitz, Inspector-general of field artillery and the commanding general of the third, fourth and nineteenth army corps.

The assignment of so distinguished a party of officers to the naval maneuvers indicates that more emphasis is now laid upon the co-operation of the army and navy in a possible future war than before was the case, and it will undoubtedly cause perturbation in England among those preaching the possibility of a German invasion of Great Britain under cover of the strengthened German fleet.

Germany's contribution to the Carnegie Palace of Peace at The Hague a monumental gateway and doors in artistic wrought iron, is now on exhibition at the Berlin Academy. The work was produced in compliance with the resolution unanimously adopted at the Second Peace Conference in 1908, calling on the governments signatory to the Hague Convention to contribute toward the Peace Palace building material or decorative objects typical of each country's industry or products.

The doorway, which was designed by Prof. Bruno Moehring of Berlin, consists of two large main portals, with leaves bearing designs symbolic of peace, and smaller entrance doors on either side, also most artistically worked in wrought iron.

Labor unrest in Germany has spread rapidly in the last twenty years. Figures show occasional recessions, but on the whole the labor war increased steadily up to 1911. In that year, although the number of strikes and of firms affected increased only about 30 per cent, the number of workmen affected jumped from 133,821 in 1910 to 277,345, an increase of more than 100 per cent. In 1911 there were but two strikes in the metal trades, involving two factories and only 194 men. In 1906 there were 90 strikes, involving 622 factories and 3,548 men. There was a slight recession in 1901, but in 1902 5,017 men were on strike and the number tripled the succeeding year and had risen to 117,952 in 1906. In 1908 and 1909 the figures dropped surprisingly to about 40,000, the only recessions of importance in the twenty-year period.

INSANE, SHE RISKS 30 LIVES
Swimming Teacher Orders Girls to Follow Her Five Miles

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7.—A young swimming mistress went suddenly mad while instructing a class of thirty girls in the sea at Helsingborg, in Sweden. She swam out to sea and ordered all the girls to follow her, and swim to Elsinore, in Denmark, five miles away.

All the girls but one followed her out to sea. The solitary one who disobeyed swam back to shore and called for help. Several motor boats put out and caught the swimmers far out at sea.

The girls were all picked up, but the mad mistress was only caught as she was sinking near the Danish coast. She was taken to an asylum without delay.

READY TO SELL DEDICATION
LONDON, Sept. 7.—Speculation is keen as to the identity of the person who inserted the following advertisement in the Times:

"A well known author will dedicate an important forthcoming book to any lady or gentleman who will lend him 150 pounds (\$750)."

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KAISER UNDER THE WEATHER; WIFE IN DELICATE HEALTH DROPS SOCIAL DUTIES



Emperor and Empress of Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Kaiserin has abandoned all engagements for the coming season, and according to all accounts is in a very delicate state of health. So precarious is her condition that the Crown Princess Cecelia has abruptly closed her seclusion at Danzig in order that she may be in Berlin and Potsdam to take the Empress' place at court functions.

The Kaiserin's health has been sinking for some time, despite the efforts of royal physicians, and it is

not believed she will ever again figure prominently in court functions.

The Empress too is in such a low state of health that she has been compelled to cancel numerous engagements and take to her bed. To his great disappointment, he will not be able to attend the "kaiser maneuvers" in Saxony, from which he has never been absent since his accession to the throne in 1888. He is suffering with catarrh and rheumatism, and even if he did attend, he could not ride a horse, owing to his rheumatic pains.

DIVED TO HIS DEATH FOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Budapest Schoolboy Made Sensational Jump into Danube

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Budapest dispatches give a remarkable instance of the lengths to which cinematograph film makers will go in the pursuit of sensational pictures. As a result of a deal there a schoolboy Dionys Kovalk, dived from the Franz Josef bridge into the Danube and was killed.

Kovalk went to a cinematograph theatre and proposed to make a sensational leap from the bridge for 1,000 crowns (\$200), but afterwards accepted a quarter of the amount.

In order to make the representation more thrilling, Kovalk agreed to climb to the top of the highest column of the chain bridge and induce the fire department to come to take him down. He also undertook, when the firemen got near him, to jump into the river.

Kovalk climbed to the top of the column and seated himself astride a figure of an eagle. He undressed in the presence of a huge crowd, and made speeches to attract still more people, until the fire brigade came on the scene with ladders and motor boats.

Kovalk allowed the firemen to climb to a point near him, and then dived at an angle of 45 degrees, turning a double somersault and striking the water on his back with terrific force. His body disappeared immediately below the waves.

Kovalk's friends told the police the history of the affair with the cinematograph people, and the latter were arrested. They are charged with being accessory to murder.

TO TAKE EMPRESS' PLACE AT COURT



Crown Princess Cecelia.

Owing to the delicate state of her mother's health, the Crown Princess Cecelia of Germany will take the Kaiser's place at most of the German court functions from now on. She has abruptly closed her seclusion at Danzig, and taken up her residence at Berlin.

BULGARIANS LONGEST LIVERS
SOFIA, Sept. 7.—According to official statistics, Bulgaria boasts the largest number of centenarians in the whole of Europe. Out of a total population of four millions there are four thousand persons who have passed their century.

FRANCE PLANS CURE STORK OF HOOKWORM

Records Show Falling Off in Births of 32,869 as Compared with Preceding Year

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The French government is considering serious measures for combatting the decline in the national birth rate, which last year showed a falling off of 32,869 births as compared with 1910. The Minister of Finance has appointed a commission to investigate the causes of the decline and to suggest remedies. M. Klotz himself will preside and among the members will be H. Ribot, M. Coehery, M. Blenvenu Martin and M. Caillaux.

In emphasizing the importance of immediate action if France is to maintain her position in the world, M. Jacques Hertilon, the eminent statistician and brother of the inventor of the finger print system of identification, points out that, whereas a century ago 27 per cent of the population of the Great European powers were French, today the proportion is only 11 per cent. Formerly French was the most widely spoken language, today it is the mother tongue of only 45,000,000 as compared with 100,000,000 who speak German and 120,000,000 who speak English.

As for remedies, M. Hertilon insists that Frenchmen must be taught to regard a child as a burden which its father supports for the benefit of the whole community. In order that a family should pay what it owes to the state, he says, it should consist of at least three children, two to fill the places of the parents when they die, the third to fill the gaps caused by those who die before reaching adult age. In order to promote this end M. Hertilon proposes a reduction of taxation upon fathers of three or more children, in proportion to the number of living offspring—a system already adopted in Prussia, Saxony, Servia, Norway, Sweden and parts of Switzerland. The laws of succession should be modified and formalities of marriage simplified. Mothers of large families should be assisted in various ways, and special provision should be made for widows left with children. Finally M. Hertilon suggests that among the humblest classes of public servants those candidates for employment by the state who have children should be considered as eligible in proportion to the size of their families.

French agriculturists, so sorely tried by the prolonged drought of last year are now visited by another plague in the shape of a severe epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease, which made its appearance in the department of the Saone and Loire, and is assuming alarming proportions. 75,000 to 80,000 cattle out of a total of 400,000 are reported to be already infected. The strictest precautions are being taken to prevent the further spread of the disease, which already affects the districts of Charolais, Louhans, Autun, Macon and Chalons. Markets have been closed in many places and the transport of animals from the infected zones strictly prohibited.

The tribes of Israel when they fled from Egypt made a mistake in thinking they crossed the Red Sea, according to Professor Raphael Blanchard, of the French Academy of Medicine. They did not even cross the gulf of Suez, he says, but simply the bitter lakes which cover the axis of the isthmus subsequently pierced by M. de Lesseps. The waters of those lakes are frequently as red as blood and this led the Hebrews into the belief that it was the Red Sea. The intensity of the redness is in exact proportion to the degree of salinity. The color is not due to the presence of any chemical substance dissolved in the water, but to myriads of little red worms.

The general decadence of diction and the proposal to form a special class for its teaching at the Conservatoire, has raised a storm of controversy among the eminent authorities on the drama in theory and practice. Jules Truffier, of the Comedie Francaise, says that diction is an aristocratic art, all the rest being accessories to it; and it is disappearing, because no one will take the pains to acquire it. The celebrated tragedian Mounet-Sully is not so pessimistic, and is of opinion that such a class would lead to excellent results. Jules Claretie, dramatic author, critic and manager, is sceptical; long experience has destroyed all his illusions.

Sarah Bernhardt, as usual, is clear and emphatic. She says: "If a class be started for diction there is no reason why one should not also be started for pronunciation, delivery, deportment, etc. The duty of the professor is to teach all that to his pupils, there is no B.A.—Ba in our art. It is either mediocre, or good, or very good, or marvellous. Diction almost always is a natural gift. Bartet, Rejane, Granier, Guitry and the great Coquelin had an admirable diction from the beginning of their careers. In a word, a class for diction would be, in my opinion, absolutely useless."

The French navy will create a record in the construction of the new

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